

BABAYAN, Kh.P.; BULKHER, S.I.; GRIGOROV, N.L.; POGORELSKAIK, A.V.,
SAVEL'YEVA, A.I.; SHESTOPOEROV, V.Ya.

Generation of π -mesons at particle energies of $5 \cdot 10^{12}$ to 10^{13} ev.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 28 no.11:1784-1789 N '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo
gosudarstvennyy universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova i Institut
fiziki Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy
energii SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4026380

S/0252/64/038/001/0009/0015

AUTHORS: Babayan, Kh. P.; Grigorov, N. L.; Mamidzhanyan, E. A.; Shestoporov, V. Ya.

TITLE: Interaction of nuclear-active high-energy particles with light-atomic weight nuclei, characterized by high degree of inelasticity (Presented by corresponding-member G. M. Garibyan of the Academy of Science, Armenian SSR)

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Doklady*, v. 38, no. 1, 1964, 9-15

TOPIC TAGS: electron-photon atmospheric shower, ionization chamber, π^0 -mesons, nuclear-active particles, inelastic interaction

ABSTRACT: The so-called "new electron-photon atmospheric showers" (NAS) have been studied at a 3200-m altitude above sea level. The equipment was spread over an area of 10 m² and consisted of 6 ionization chambers, lead and graphite separation filters, and two upper series chambers for measuring the electron-photon component of NAS. It is assumed that "new showers" are generated during interactions where a certain number of π^0 -mesons (<4) transmit the greater part of

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their energy to primary nuclear-active particles. The investigation of nuclear-active components of NAS indicates that at $E_0 > 1.7 \times 10^{12}$ ev nuclear-active particle energies there exists (with $0.11 \leq w \leq 0.27$ probability) an almost fully inelastic ($\Xi \approx 1$) interaction with light-atomic weight nuclei 70% π^0 - meson energy transfer (to "primary" particles) in a single event. These interactions introduce more than a 45% contribution to the energy loss in π^0 - meson formation. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Yerevanskiy institut fiziki GKAE (Yerevan Institute of Physics);
NITIUF YSU; Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Yerevan State University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4033062

S/0252/64/038/002/0101/01c4'

AUTHORS: Babayan, Kh. P.; Grigorov, N. L.; Mamidzhanyan, E. A.; Shestoperov, V. Ya.

TITLE: The height behavior of nucleons of high energy in the atmosphere (Presented by M. L. Ter-Mikayelyan, corresponding member of the AN Armyanskoy SSR on 25 September 1963)

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Doklady*, v. 38, no. 2, 1964, 101-104

TOPIC TAGS: nucleon, atmosphere, attenuation length, mu meson, interaction range

ABSTRACT: When a nucleon of high energy interacts with a substance, the definite attenuation length of the nucleon in the substance has an intrinsic value. This paper is devoted to a determination of this value in the atmosphere. Computations show that deep in the atmosphere the attenuation length of nuclear-active components is determined only by the absorption of nucleon components. The authors have used the height behavior of young atmospheric showers for this purpose. Measurements were made at heights of 200 and 3250 m. The detecting apparatus had a working area of 10 m^2 and consisted of six series of ionization chambers, each 330 cm long and

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033062

10 cm in diameter. The fifth and sixth series were placed beneath a lead shield. It was found that the frequency of the young showers increased by a factor of 14-16 from sea level to the mountain top. This indicates that μ -mesons play an insignificant role in the formation of young showers. The contribution of μ -mesons in these events at a height of 3250 m does not exceed 1% of the total of the young shower. At sea level, the contribution may reach 15%. The attenuation length in the lower layers of the atmosphere of nucleons with energies of $E > 2 \cdot 10^{12}$ ev is 109 ± 8 g/cm². When the interaction range of nucleons in the atmosphere is 80 g/cm², an attenuation length of 109 g/cm² corresponds to an average inelasticity coefficient of the nucleons of $K = 0.5$. When the interaction range is 90 g/cm², $K = 0.6$. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki GKAE (Yerevan) NIIYaF; MGU (Institute of Physics GKAE (Yerevan) NIIYaF, MGU); Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Yerevan State University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 07May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, GP
Card 2/2

NO REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 000

BABAYAN, Kh.P.; BRYADZHYAN, N.G.; MAMIDZHANYAN, E.A.; GRIGOROV, N.L.;
TRET'YAKOVA, Ch.A.; SHESTOPEROV, V.Ya.

Nuclear-active particles in young air showers. Zhur. eksper.
i teor. fiz. 46 no.1:110-122 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta i Institut fiziki Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po
ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR, Yerevan.

ACCESSION NR: AP4037561

S/0056/64/046/005/1525/1539

AUTHORS: Babayan, Kh. P.; Boyadzhyan, N. G.; Grigorov, N. L.; Mamidzhanyan, E. A.; Tret'yakova, Ch. A.; Shestoporov, V. Ya.

TITLE: Study of "young" electron photon air showers of high energy

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 5, 1964, 1525-1539

TOPIC TAGS: young air shower, electron photon air shower, particle energy distribution, air shower absolute intensity, primary particle energy, absorption range, inelasticity coefficient

ABSTRACT: To ascertain whether the large momentum transfer to neutral pions, occurring when nuclear-active particles interact with lead, occurs also when these particles interact with light nuclei, an investigation was made of the characteristics of the electron-photon component of "young" air showers with energy $E \geq 1.7 \times 10^{12}$ eV. Young showers are defined as those in which the electron-photon

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ACCESSION NR: AP4037561

component of high energy is generated not far above the measuring apparatus. The measurements were made at 3200 meters above sea level, and the young air showers were found to have an energy distribution of the form

$$N(>E) = A(10^{12}/E)^\gamma,$$

with

$$A = (3.0 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}; \gamma = 1.69 \pm 0.08$$

for showers in which more than 60% of the energy is concentrated in a circle of radius 70 cm, and

$$A = (1.20 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}; \gamma = 1.87 \pm 0.17$$

for showers in which more than 60% of the energy is concentrated in a circle of radius 30 cm. Neither of the form of the spectrum nor the absolute intensity agree with the assumption that young air showers are produced in interactions between the nuclear-active high-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4037561

energy particles and the air atoms. The energy spectrum and the absolute intensity of the young air showers can be explained by assuming that they are generated in interactions in which the electron-photon component of the shower receives 60--70% of the energy of the generating particle and the effective multiplicity of the γ quanta which carry away this energy is low. The probability of such interactions is less than 0.25. The absorption range of the nuclear component was found to be $109 \pm 8 \text{ g/cm}^2$, corresponding to an average inelasticity coefficient 0.5, if the interaction range is 80 g/cm^2 or 0.6 if the interaction range is 90 g/cm^2 . Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 9 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Nuclear Physics Institute, Moscow State University); Institut fiziki GKAE, Yerevan (Institute of Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: 15Jul63

DATE ACQ: 09Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GP, NP

NR REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 001

Card 1 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4042411

S/0056/64/047/001/0379/0381

AUTHORS: Babayan, Kh. P.; Brikker, S. I.; Grigorov, N. L.; Podgurskaya, A. V.; Savel'yeva, A. I.; Shestoporov, V. Ya.

TITLE: Study of the generation of neutral pions at particle energy 5000 to 10000 GeV

SOURCE: Zn. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 47, no. 1, 1964, 379-381

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray measurement, neutral pi meson, nuclear emulsion, ionization chamber, gamma reaction, cosmic ray burst, inelastic scattering

ABSTRACT: The study was made using the method of "controlled nuclear emulsions" developed by the authors (Nuovo cimento supplement v. 8, 733, 1958; Trudy* Mezhdunarodnoy konferentsii po kosmicheskim lucham [Transactions of International Conference on Cosmic Rays] v. 1, AN SSSR, 1960, page 122; Materialy* soveshchaniya po metodike tol-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042411

stosloyny*kh fotoemul'siy [Materials of Conference on Thick-Layer Emulsion Procedure] 1, OIYaI, 1957, page 168). The test array consisted of nuclear emulsions interlined with lead filters and placed over an array containing a large number of ionization chambers. Interaction of the nuclear active particle in the generator (graphite 20 g/cm² thick) located 150 cm over the nuclear emulsions produces, as a result of the neutral pion decay, gamma quanta which strike the lead filters with the emulsions and move hundreds of microns apart. Consequently the electron-photon showers produced by the gamma quanta in the lead are recorded by the emulsions as individual lines. Six showers with total gamma-quantum energy exceeding 2×10^{12} eV were recorded. The results indicate the following: 1. Most ionization bursts result from such interactions when the inelasticity coefficient K is close to unity, and the neutral pions receive on the average about 80% of the primary-particle energy. 2. Approximately four neutral pions are generated in these interactions, much lower than the average multiplicity at the correspond-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042411

ing primary energy. 3. In these interactions one neutral pion receives on the average about 50% of the primary particle energy. This energy transfer causes the large fluctuations in the neutral-pion inelasticity constant. It is shown further that this energy transfer is not the product of the decay of isobars with mass $M \leq 2M_{\text{nucleon}}$. The probability of the latter event is less than 0.5, so that it is improbable that the high-energy pions result from the decay of known baryon isobars. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Nuclear Physics Institute, Moscow State University); Fizicheskiy institut GKAE, Yerevan (Physics Institute GKAE)

SUBMITTED: 28Sep63

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

3/5

L 4464-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/T/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP5024624

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/009/1648/1651

AUTHOR: Babayan, Kh. P.; Grigorov, N.L.; Tret'yakova, Ch.A.; Shestoporov, V.Ya.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov (Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: Characteristics of interactions that give rise to large ionization bursts /Report, All-Union Conference on Cosmic Ray Physics held at Apatity 24-31 August 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izvestiya, Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 9, 1965, 1648-1651

TOPIC TAGS: primary cosmic ray, secondary cosmic ray, nucleon interaction, inelastic interaction, pion, ionization chamber, ionization hodoscope, nuclear emulsion

ABSTRACT: The authors and collaborators have previously investigated the nuclear interactions that give rise to large ionization bursts (Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz., 26, 558, 1962; Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiz., 37, 1147, 1959; ibid., 46 110, 1964; Ibid., 47, 379, 1964; International Conference on Cosmic Rays, Jaipur, Proceedings, 5, 51, 1963) and have found that these interactions are characterized by large inelasticities and the transfer of a large fraction of the primary energy to neutral pions. In the present paper they report results of a continuation of these investigations. Two experimental techniques were employed; the ionization calorimeter technique, and the authors' method of controlled nuclear emulsions (described in some of the references cited above).

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ACC NR: AP5024624

In the calorimeter measurements, two trays of ionization chambers under 3 and 4 cm of lead served to record the electron-photon component accompanying the nuclear active particle. The nuclear interaction took place in a 60 g/cm² slab of graphite, and the energy of the neutral pions produced was determined by two trays of chambers under 3 and 5 cm of lead. Beneath this assembly was an ionization calorimeter consisting of 8 trays of ionization chambers separated by 10 cm thick iron slabs, which served to determine the energy retained by the primary or transferred to charged pions. A total of 676 bursts of energy greater than 1.4×10^{11} eV were recorded at an altitude of 3200 m above sea level. The fraction K_0 of the primary energy transferred to neutral pions was very broadly distributed; the average value of K_0 was 0.58 and K_0 was greater than 0.7 in 43 % of the events. The large fluctuations of K_0 must be taken into account when data involving large bursts are interpreted. Twelve showers in which the energy transferred to neutral pions exceeded 2×10^{12} eV were investigated with the controlled nuclear emulsion technique. In 70 % of these events the total inelasticity was close to unity and the neutral pions received 70 to 80 % of the primary energy. Only four neutral pions were produced on the average per event, and the single most energetic neutral pion received 40 to 50 % of the primary energy. In conclusion, we express our gratitude to the staff of the Krakow Institute of Nuclear Research for making their results available to us. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: NP/ SUBM DATE: 00/ . . . ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

OC

Card 2/2

L 4465-66 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EFF(c)/EWP(1)/FCC/I/EWP(b)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP5024625 WW/GW/WH

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/009/1652/1655

AUTHOR: Babayan, Kh. P.; Grigorov, N.L.; Mamidzhanyan, E.A.; Sobinyakov, V.A.; Shestoporov, V. Ya.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadrenoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta); Physics Institute of the State Committee on Use of Atomic Energy, SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of interactions of particles with energies of the order of one TeV by the ionization calorimeter technique /Report, All-Union Conference on Cosmic Ray Physics held at Apatity 24-31 August 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 9, 1965, 1652-1655

TOPIC TAGS: primary cosmic ray, secondary cosmic ray, energy distribution, air shower, nucleon interaction

ABSTRACT: The authors have employed the 10 m^2 ionization calorimeter described in the preceding article (Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz., 29, 1648, 1965 / see Abstract ACC NR AP5024624/) to determine the energy spectrum at 3200 meters above sea level of single nuclear-active particles in the cosmic radiation. A hodoscope consisting of 200 Geiger-Muller counters and several scintillation and Cerenkov counters, located at dis-

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ACC NR: AP5024625

tances up to 10 meters from the calorimeter, recorded the showers accompanying the nuclear active particle. Events were selected in which a single nuclear-active particle traversed the ionization calorimeter unaccompanied by a shower of more than 10^3 particles, and 109 such events were observed in which the energy of the nuclear-active particle exceeded 5×10^{11} eV. The counting rate was 0.32 particles/m² sterad hour and was independent of whether a 60 g/cm² graphite absorber was present or absent. The exponent in the integral energy spectrum of solitary nuclear-active particles in the atmosphere was found to be approximately 2.5 for energies between 5×10^{11} and 10^{13} eV. This exponent is considerably greater than that in the energy spectrum of the primary cosmic rays at the top of the atmosphere, and it is suggested that the difference is due to an energy dependence of the interaction mean free path. It is shown that the data are consistent with an interaction free path of 102 g/cm² at 10^{11} eV and 72 g/cm² at 10^{13} eV. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 2 figures, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: NP/ SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 001

BC
Card 2/2

1. BABAYAN, K. YE.
2. USSR (600)
4. Fisheries
7. Tasks of science in the fishing industry. Ryb. khoz. 28, no. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

RABAYAN, K. Ye.

"The Role and Tasks of Science in the Development of Fisheries in the Soviet Union" p. 2,
(GOSPODARKA RYBNA, Vol. 5, no. 1, Jan. 1953, Warsaw, Poland).

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, Lib of Congress, Vol 2, no 10 Oct 1953, Uncl.

BRARYAN, K. Ye.

PARKHOM, K. Ye.

File code

Stalin plan for the transformation of marine and inland fishery, fishing industry, Ryb.
Kler. 29, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

1. ~~LIBRARY~~, N.Ye.
2. USSR (600)
4. Fish Culture
7. Problems in utilization of water bodies by the fishing industry, Ryb.khoz. 29 no. 3, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Unc!.

BABAYAN, K.Ye.

Reproduction of fish stocks in the U.S.S.R. Priroda 45 no.10;
40-50 O '56.
(MLRA 9:11)
(Fish culture)

BABAYAN, K. Ya., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Biological basis
for future development of sea fishing in the waters of Turkmen
SSR." Mos, 1957. 20 pp (Mos Tech Inst of Fishing Industry
and Economy im A. I. Mikoyan), 150 copies (KL, 2-58, 112)

-21-

BABAYAN, K.Ye.

Caspian gray mullet [with summary in English]. Zool.shur. 36
no.10:1505-1513 O '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo
khozyaystva.
(Caspian Sea--Gray mullet)

BABAYAN, Konstantin Iafremovich; TERESHCHENKO, Z.P., spetsred.; KHLATINA,
Ye.S., red.; FORMALINA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Fishing in Turkmenistan] Rybolovstvo Turkmenii. Moskva, 1959.
39 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Turkmenistan--Fishing)

BABAYAN, K.Ye, kand.biol.nauk (Moskva)

Fishes of Ceylon. Priroda 49 no.10:69-73 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Ceylon--Fishes)

BABAYAN, K.E.; KROTOV, A.V.

Problem of mullet breeding in the littoral lakes and the
Danube Delta. Hidrologia 4:329-336 '63.

BARAYAN, K.Ye.; TAYTSEV, Yu.P.

New data on the biology of gray mullets and prospects for the development of gray mullet fisheries in the U.S.S.R. Zool. zhur. 43 no.9:1342-1354 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po rybnomu khozyaystvu, Moskva.

MARTYNOV, Vladimir Pavlovich; BARAYAN, L.A., redaktor, SKVORTSOV, I.M.
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Increasing the power efficiency of hydroelectric power stations
operating in a power system] Povyshenie energeticheskoi effektiv-
nosti gidroelektrostantsii, rabotaiushchikh v energosisteme.
Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1954. 119 p. (MLRA 8:2)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

BABAYAN, Levon Oganesovich

[Enslavement of the peasants in Armenia during the pre-Mongolian period] K voprosu o zakrepostchennii krest'ian v Armenii domongol'skogo perioda. Erevan, Armianskoe gos. izd-vo, 1961. 71 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Armenia--Peasantry)

COV/26-59-5-21/47

AUTHOR: Babayan, M.A.

TITLE: Sodium Glutamate, a Valuable Flavoring Product

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 5, pp 89 - 90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes sodium glutamate as an appetizer. Its use originates from an old Chinese and Japanese habit of adding dry powdered sea weeds to the normal human diet. It is also used in medicine as a restorer of the nervous system and in treatment of poliomyelitis, epilepsy and mental derangements. Mushrooms are one of the richest sources for extracting glutamines. The USA produced 8,500 tons, Japan 10,000 tons, and China 3,500 tons of this substance in 1957. The USSR possesses large natural resources for the production of glutamines, but so far only a small portion of the needs of the food industry and medicine have been satisfied.

Card 1/2

BABAYAN, M., inzh.

Organize the production of new building materials, Prom.Arm. 5
no.1:12-16 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Armenia--Building materials industry)

BABAYAN, M.

Heating elements made from rubber. Prom. Arm. 5 no. 2140-42
Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Armenia--Radiant heating)

BABAYAN, M.

Taking the automation of technological processes into account in
planning. Prom.Arm. 5 no.9:25-26 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Upravleniye khimicheskoy promyshlennosti Soveta narodnogo
khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR.
(Armenia—Chemical industries—Automation)

BABAYAN, M.A.; MEDVEDOVSKIY, D.S.

Following the initiative of the Voskresensk Chemical Combine,
Kauch.i rez. 21 no.7:57-58 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Eriwan—Tires, Rubber) (Leningrad—Tires, Rubber)

BABAYAN, M., inzh.

New method for preliminary purification of synthetic ethyl
alcohol. Prom. Arm. 6 no. 1:40-41 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Ethyl alcohol)

BABAYAN, M.

Innovators at the tire plant improve production processes. Prom.
Arm. 6 no.6:43-46 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Eriwan—Tires, Rubber)

BABAYAN, M.

Chemists improve industrial production. Prom.Arm. 6 no.9:47-49 S
'63. (MIRA 16:12)

BABAYAN, M. Kh.

"A Biological Method for the Diagnosis of Pregnancy -- Spermatozoid Reaction in Male Lake Frogs." Cand Med Sci, Second Moscow Medical Inst, Moscow, 1953.
(RZhBiol, No 7, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

BABAYAN, M.Kh.

Use of leucocytic serum in the treatment of cracked nipples and
in unhealed lacerations of the perineum; preliminary report. Trudy
Inst. morf. zhiv. no.26:218-219 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii Pedfaka 2 Moskovskogo gosu-
darstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V. Stalina.
(Leucocytes) (Breast--Wounds and injuries)
(Perineum--Rupture)

BABAYAN, N.Kh., kand.med.nauk

Hysterosalpinography in uterine hemorrhage in the climacterics.
Akush.i gin. no.6:72-77 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. A.A. Lebedev) pediatriceskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(HEMORRHAGE, UTERINE) (MENOPAUSE)
(FALLOPIAN TUBES---RADIOGRAPHY) (UTERUS---RADIOGRAPHY)

BABAYAN, M.Kh., kand. med. nauk; MARENKOVA, A.V.

Gas pelvioradiography and its combination with hysterosalpingography. Akush. i gin. 39 no.4:6-9 Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. A.A. Lebedev) pediatriceskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

BABAYAN, M.N.

Concentration of carotenoid pigments in the endosperm of wheat kernels
depending on the variety and growing conditions. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR.
Ser. biol. i med. nauk no.3:69-75 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(AZERBAIJAN--WHEAT) (ENDOSPERM)
(CAROTENOIDS)

BABAYAN, O.A.

Scribing in mechanical engineering. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Ser.ÈMÈT nauk 5
no.5:85-94 '52. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Yerevanskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni K.Marksa.
(Machine-shop practice)

BABAYAN, Oganes Armenakovich; TOLMIRIDI, L., red.; VORONKOVA, Ye.,
tekhn. red.

[Laying out; geometric bases for three-dimensional laying out. A guide for designers, technologists, and layout men of machine shops] Razmetochnoe delo; geometricheskie osnovy prostranstvennoi razmetki. V pomoshchi konstruktoram, tekhnologam i razmetchikam mashino-stroitel'nykh tsekhov. Penza, Penzenskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 147 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy nachertatel'noy geometrii i chercheniya Penzenskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Babayan).

FEDOROV, V.V.; BABAYAN, O.A.

Reappraisal of the equipment in cotton industry and setting
of norms for its amortisation. Tekst.prom. 19 no.8:7-9
Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)

(Cotton machinery)
(Cotton manufacture--Accounting)

VOLOSHIN, V.; BABAYAN, O.

Device for flushing blasthole openings during drilling.
Suggested by V. Voloshin, O. Babaian. Rats. predl. no. 43:15
'59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Boring)

DALAYAN, R. S.

Syphilis

Case of syphilitic gummata of the hip gland. Vest. ven. i derm. No. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
June 1953. NCL.

BABAYAN, R.S.

Effect of pinching mowing of tops on the yield and seed
quality of potatoes. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 14 no.11:
87-92 N '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut zemledeliya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva
Armyanskoy SSR, rayon im. Kamo, Sarukhan.
(POTATOES)

BABAYAN, V.O.; AVAKYAN, D.O.; BABAYAN, R.S.; ATATYAN, R.A.

Effect of X rays on the germination of wheat seeds of embryonically different age. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Fiz. nauki 17 no.12:13-17 D '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. laboratoriya radiatsionnoy genetiki AN Armyanskoy SSR.

BABAYAN, R.S.

Effect of thermal action on X-ray irradiation of wheat seed.
Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 41 no.1:51-58 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy genetiki AN ArmSSR. Submitted
February 16, 1965.

BURYAN, V.P.; AVAKOV, I.O.; BUDAYEV, Y.A.; MATEVZADZE, N.A.

Effect of α -ray irradiation of wheat seeds of various ages on
the survival and winter hardiness of plants. Izv. VUZ. SSR.
Biol. nauki 18 no.7:28-32 Jl '65. (CBB 18:8)

Izdatelstvo radiatsionnoy genetiki i radiobiologii.

BABAYAN, S.A.

Designing the profile of a cam for lateral tool feed on
automatic thread-cutting machines. Stan. i instr. 34 no.10:36
0 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

MANVELYAN, M.G.; NADZHARYAN, A.K.; AKOPYAN, Z.A.; BABAYAN, S.A.;
AREVSHATYAN, M.S.

Change of basic minerals of nepheline syenite rocks during its
alkaline treatment. Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Khim.nauki 14 no.3:231-236
'61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut khimii Sovnarkhoza Armyanskoy SSR.
(Nepheline syenite)

I 11145-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6000756

SOURCE CODE: UR/0171/65/018/005/0529/0531

AUTHOR: Babayev, S. A.

ORG: Institute for Silicate Chemistry AN SSSR (AN SSSR, Institut khimii silikatov); Gosplan SSSR; Erevan Chemical Research Institute (Erevanskly nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii)

TITLE: The reaction between cobalt orthosilicate and ytterbium orthosilicate

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR Izvestiya. Seriya Khimicheskikh nauk, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 529-531

TOPIC TAGS: silicate, cobalt compound, ytterbium compound, chemical reaction, phase diagram

ABSTRACT: The system was studied by tempering in a Galakhov microfurnace, annealing and hardening, and construction of a phase diagram. Heterogeneous equilibrium was not attained in the experiments because of the partial thermal decomposition of cobalt orthosilicate and the subsequent reduction of cobalt oxide to the metal. The basic investigation methods used were crystallographic and x-ray. The phase diagram is of the pseudo-binary system Co_2SiO_4 - $\text{Yb}(\text{SiO}_4)_3$. This system shows the

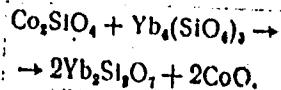
Card 1/3

UDC: 546.284+546.668+546.73

L 11145-66

ACC NR: AP6000756

formation of a narrow region of discontinuous solid solutions of cobalt orthosilicate adjacent to the pure cobalt orthosilicate ordinate (on the phase diagram). The presence of this field is explained by the closeness of the ionic radii of ytterbium and cobalt (1 Å and 0.8 Å, respectively) and the presence in their structures of an identical group $(\text{SiO}_4)^{4-}$. However, the difference in the crystal lattices of cobalt and ytterbium orthosilicate and the different polarization of Yb^{3+} and Co^{2+} prohibit a deeper isomorphism between them. The higher energy of the crystal lattice of ytterbium orthosilicate (in comparison with cobalt orthosilicate) hinders the formation of a similar field at the other end of the diagram. At temperatures below 1600°C, ytterbium and cobalt orthosilicates react with the formation of two moles of ytterbium diorthosilicate and two moles of Co_2O_3 :



This reaction is irreversible at low temperatures. In one field of the phase diagram, ytterbium orthosilicate, ytterbium diorthosilicate, and cobalt oxide exist together. This field is in the reaction zone, because of the insufficient amount of cobalt orthosilicate, ytterbium

Card 2/3

L 11145-66

ACC NR: AP6000756

orthosilicate is found in the free state. Pure ytterbium orthosilicate was synthesized at a temperature of 1400-1500°C, in the presence of up to 0.3-0.4 weight percent cobalt oxide, from a charge containing a ratio of Yb_2O_3 : SiO_2 equal to 2:3. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 000

PC
Card 3/3

BABAYAN, S.A.

Analyzing the performance of a strip-type springing valve of piston compressors. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.4:105-112 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M. Azizbekova.
(Valves)

BARAYAN, S.A., . . .

Static scavenging of automatic valves of oil field piston compressors.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; naft' i gaz 2 no.10:129-132 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1, Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova,
(Compressors)

BABAYAN, S.A.

Theory of the performance of the self-operating piston compressor
valve. Azerb. neft. khoz. 38 no.5:41-43 My '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

(Compressors)

BABAYAN, S. A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into the performance of self-acting valves in piston compressors used in the petroleum industry." Baku, 1960. 16 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education USSR, Azerbaijhan Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Petroleum and Chemistry im N. Azizbekov, Chair of "Petroleum Industry Machines and Mechanisms"); 200 copies; free; (KL, 24-60, 152)

L 22296-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJF(c) JD/HW/JG

ACC NR: AP6009939

UR/0171/65/018/006/0621/0622

AUTHOR: Babayan, S.A.

40

B

ORG: Institute for Silicate Chemistry, AN SSSR (Institut khimii silikatov AN SSSR); Yerevan Scientific Research Institute for Chemistry, Gosplan, SSSR (Yerevanskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut khimii Gosplana SSSR)

TITLE: Reaction of nickel orthosilicate and yttrium orthosilicate

11

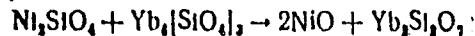
v1

v1

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, v.18, no.6, 1965, 621-622

TOPIC TAGS: nickel compound, yttrium compound, chemical reaction, silicates, phase diagram

ABSTRACT: The article gives a phase diagram of the system. In this system, yttrium orthosilicate is stable at temperatures above 1600°C; at lower temperatures, the following irreversible reaction takes place between nickel and yttrium orthosilicates:



Card 1/2

UDO: 546.74+546.668

2

L 22296-66

ACC NR: AP6009939

This reaction goes to completion at compositions containing 80 weight % yttrium orthosilicate and 20% nickel orthosilicate; if there is a lack of one component or the other, there is a residue of one component or the other at the end of the reaction. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 nst

BABAYAN, S.A.

Causes of dessication and chlorosis of tree plantings in Eriwan.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki. 3 no. 12:1097-1112 '50.
(MLRA 9:8)
1. Kafedra morfologii i sistematiki rasteniy Yerevanskogo gosudar-
stvennogo universiteta imeni V.M. Molotova.
(Eriwan--Trees--Diseases and pests)

SAHAKYAN, S. A.

SAHAKYAN, S. A.: "Efferent paths in the parietal region of the cerebral cortex of the dog." Acad Med Sci USSR. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Medical Science.)

Knizhnaya letopis', No. 30, 1956. Moscow.

BABAYAN, S. A.

Antibodies as growth stimulants. Z. V. Brusilova, L. P. Fromin, T. I. Afanasyeva, and S. A. Babayan. Antibody No. 4, ID 3-102. The effect of small quantities of antibodies on the growth of various microorganisms.

TSentrall'nyy Inst. po voprosam zashchity rastenii
(Gor'kiy, 63-050) i nauchno-tekhnicheskoy eff. (Antibiotics can be used as growth stimulants)

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).
Nervous System.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, No 97040
Author : Babayan, S.
Inst : AS Armenian SSR
Title : Efferent Tracts of the Parietal Lobe of the Cerebral
Cortex of the Dog.
Orig Pub : Izv. AN ArmSSR. Biol. i s.-kh. n., 1957, 10, No. 6, 75-82

Abstract : In 5 dogs in which unilateral resection of various parts
of the cortex of the parietal lobe (PL) was performed and
the path of degenerated fibers in the brain (through the
method of Marchi) was established, it was shown that PL
is connected with the precoronal, postcoronal, temporal
and occipital lobes by short, associated fibers. PL of
one hemisphere is connected with PL of the other by com-
missural fibers. PL sends the projectile fibers into the

Card 1/2

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).
Nervous System.

S

Obs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, No 97040

internal segment of globus pallidum, into the lateral nucleus of thalamus opticus, into the external part of substantia nigra, into the superior corpus bigeminum, into the upper parts of the pons and into the spinal cord. The differences in the efferent connections of fields 5-7 of PL are noted. Similarity of cortical and subcortical connections of field 5 with the pre- and post-coronary fields is established. Field 7, according to efferent connections, discloses more similarity with the occipital fields.

Card 2/2

1

BABAYAN, S.A.

Effect of chlortetracycline on the weight of calves and on the resistance of the organism to gastrointestinal diseases. Antibiotiki 3 no.2:110-113 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Kafedra biologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo zaochnogo pedagogicheskogo instituta i kafedra mikrobiologii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(CHLORTETRACYCLINE, effects,
on body weight & resist. to gastrointestinal dis.
in calves (Rus))

(BODY WEIGHT, effect of drugs on chlortetracycline
in calves (Rus))

(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES, immunology,
eff. of chlortetracycline in calves (Rus))

(CATTLE,
eff. of chlortetracycline on weight & resist. to
gastrointestinal dis. in calves (Rus))

SHARIFIAN, S.A., Cand Biol Sci --(diss.) "Effect of antibiotics ~~on~~^{in the} growth, development and survival of chicks ^{and} (chicks ~~in~~ c. Iven)." Mar, 1959. 32 p. (Cin of Rep. Min. USSR. Len. Univ.-Pub. Inst),
TOP copy: (11,24-2,17)

-18-

BABAYAN, S.A.

Use of antibiotics as a factor in the growth and survival of
poultry. Uch.zap.MOZPI 2:5-13 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Antibiotics) (Poultry)

BABAYAN, S.A.

Mechanism of the stimulating effect of antibiotics. Uch.zap.
MGZPI 2:14-17 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Antibiotics)

BABAYAN, S.A.

Conditioned reflex activity in dogs before and after bilateral removal
of the parietal cortex. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. no.2:9-13 F '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz laboratorii neyrogistologii (zav. - prof. G.I.Polyakov)
Instituta mozga (dir. - deystviteľ'nyy chlen AMN SSSR S.A.Sarkisov)
AMN SSSR i laboratorii nervnoy trofiki (zav. - prof. M.L.Borovskiy
[deceased]) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. -
akademik V.N.Chernigovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena akademikom
V.N.Chernigovskim.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (CEREBRAL CORTEX)

OSTRYY, O. Ya.; SKVIRSKAYA, Ye.A.; BABAYAN, S.A.; STRUKOVA, L.G.

Neurodystrophic process and morphological changes in the cardio-
vascular system. Trudy Inst. norm. i pat. fiziolog. AMN SSSR 6:
140-142 '62 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Laboratoriya nervnoy trofiki (zav. - doktor med. nauk
O.Ya. Ostryy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fizio-
logii AMN SSSR.

7

OSTRIY, O.YA., SOBYEVA, Z.I., SKVIRSKAYA, E.A., MAGAYEVA, S.V.,
BABAYAN, S.A., STRUKOVA, L.O., VAKAR, M.D., AZHIPA, YA.I.

"The trophic function of the nervous system and the nervous
dystrophic process."

Report submitted, but not presented at the 22nd International
Congress of Physiological Sciences.
Leiden, the Netherlands 10-17 Sep 1962

TOROPOV, N.A.; BABAYAN, S.A.

Synthesis and study of the properties of nickel and cobalt
orthosilicates. Zhur.neorg.khim. 11 no.1:28-32 Ja '66.
(MIRA 19:1)
1. Institut khimii silikatov imeni I.V.Grebenshchikova.
Submitted December 10, 1964.

BABAYAN, S.H.A.

PLATE I FOR REFERENCE 807/668

Indirect

Method

Heavy metals production products direct analysis methods for
analyzing Products Contained in the Manufacture of Synthetic Rubber

Indirect, Gostinets, 1960. 121 p. Price not indicated. 4,000 copies
printed.

Product Agent: Foreigner manufacturer's direct sales chekhe

Manufacture name: Akzo N.V. Indonez.

No. 2. 2. Amer. Soc. T. & F. Test.

REPORT: This book is intended for scientific and technical personnel of chemical laboratories or the synthetic rubber, vinyl, petroleum, mineral oil, textile, leather, and other industries. It may also be used as a textbook for university students in higher educational institutions and vocational.

CONTENTS: The book contains 20 articles referring methods for analyzing new materials and intermediates produced such as the manufacture of synthetic rubber and elastomers substances and also were developed at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber and G.V. Lander and at Soviet Synthetic Rubber Plants. No personalities are mentioned. References occupying two articles.

Author:

Kudryavtsev, A.P. and A.S. Kuznetsov. Determination of Benzene and Vinylbenzene in Synthetic Rubber Intermediate Compounds. 32

the Organotin Catalysts of Polymer

Dobrotol' M.Y., Kuznetsov, S.S. Radiation. A Qualitative Method of Identifying Technical Characteristics of Synthetic Rubber. 41

Author:

Polyakova, T.Z. and A.N. Polyakova. Determination of Benzylbenzene. 50

Yakovlev, R.A. and A.M. Matsumoto. Determination of Substituted Phenols in Synthetic Oils used in the Production of Monoglycidyl Ester Rubber. 55

X. Prosviryakov, V.N. A Visual Method of Determining Water in a Liquid-Rubber by Freezing Out. 62

Author: V.P. and A.S. Kuznetsov. Determination of Intermediate Products of Synthetic Rubber. 66

Author: V.P. and A.S. Kuznetsov. Determination of "Tear Rate" (a property which indicates the resistance of synthetic rubber to cracking) of Synthetic Rubber (SBR, SM, SIS, SAN). 71

Babayev, G.M. and A.I. Korshunov. Determination of the Oxygen Saturation of Synthetic Rubber by the Oxidometric Method. 75

Khokhlov, P.M. Determination of Synthetic Rubber by Direct Colometric Methods. 77

Khokhlov, P.M. Determination of Synthetic Rubber by Direct Colometric Methods. 77

Khokhlov, P.M. Determination of Synthetic Rubber by Direct Colometric Methods. 77

Khokhlov, P.M. Determination of Synthetic Rubber by Direct Colometric Methods. 77

Laptev, Yu. G. Determination of Strength and Elasticity of Synthetic Rubber and Synthetic Rubber Based on Natural Rubber. 82

Laptev, Yu. G. Determination of Strength and Elasticity of Synthetic Rubber and Synthetic Rubber Based on Natural Rubber. 82

Sil'vestrov, R.A. V.A. Shchegoleva, and S.A. Kuznetsov. A Refractometric Method of Determining the Concentration of Synthetic Rubber and Synthetic Rubber. 91

Sil'vestrov, R.A. Determination of Chlorine Containing the Vinyl Group in Silica and Rubber. 96

Sukhareva, K.L. and G.S. Karginian. Spectroscopic Methods of Determining Acetylene in Synthetic Rubber. 100

Sukhareva, K.L. Chemical Methods Used in the Manufacture of Synthetic Rubber for Making Products Contained in the Manufacture of Synthetic Rubber. 106

AVAILABILITY: Library of Congress (2412913)

CHUKHADZHYAN, G.A.; MELIKYAN, R.A.; BABAYAN, Sh.A.; VARTANYAN, S.A.

Condensation of formaldehyde with acetylene. Synthesis of
2-butyne-1,4-diol. Izv. AN Arm.SSR. Khim.nauki 14 no.5:445-449
'61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Tsentral'naya zavodskaya laboratoriya zavoda imeni S.M.
Kirova i Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Butynediol)

VARTANYAN, S.A.; CHUKHADZHYAN, G.A.; MELIKYAN, R.A.; BABAYAN, Sh.A

Laboratory method of preparing primary-secondary and primary-tertiary acetylenic glycols. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 15 no.1:45-51 '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. TSentral'naya zavodskaya laboratoriya zavoda imeni S.M. Kirova i Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Glycols)

ACCESSION NR AM4008907

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Dolgopol'skiy, I. M.; Labutin, A. L.; Lebedev, N. S.; Babayan, Sh. A.;
Mal'shina, L. P.

Ethynol lacquer (Lak etinol'), Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1963, 66 p. illus., biblio.
Errata slip inserted. 5,500 copies printed. Series note: Korroziya v
khimicheskikh proizvodstvakh i sposoby zashchity, vyp. 19.

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, ethynol lacquer, chemical resistant plastic, protective
paint, acetylene hydrocarbon, acetylene trimer, tetrameric acetylene

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book describes the methods of obtaining and using
ethynol lacquer as a film-forming substance in protective paints and grounds and
also as the base when making chemical-resistant plastics. The book is intended for
engineers and technicians specializing in the protection of equipment and metallic
articles from corrosion.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Introduction -- 6
Ch. I. Methods of obtaining and the properties of acetylene hydrocarbons -- 7
Card-1/2

BABAYAN, S.G.; PAKHOMOV, B.G.; MELIKHOV, I.V.; MINKULOV, I.S.

Method of studying the kinetics of crystallization of supersaturated
solutions. Radiokhimia 3 no.5:391-395 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Crystallization)

S/186/61/005/005/002/022
E152/E335

AUTHORS: Melikhov, I.V., Babayan, S.G. and Merkulova, M.S.

TITLE: A study of the co-deposition of micro-impurities during the isothermal lowering of the supersaturation of the solution 1. Crystallisation of K_2SO_4 from 1.5N HNO_3

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1961, 520 - 527

TEXT: By studying the granulometric composition the capability for isotope exchange with the solution and the kinetics of the separation of deposits of K_2SO_4 from super-saturated solutions of this salt in 1.5N HNO_3 at different initial supersaturations ($S_o \leq 17.1\%$), it has been shown that on changing the initial supersaturation from 0 to 85% the growth of the crystals of the solid phase appear to be practically the only process which must be taken into account when studying the co-deposition of micro-impurities. However, on putting the supersaturation up from 85% to 100 %, structural recrystallisation of the deposit has also to be considered. The experimental

Card 1/3

A study of

S/186/61/003/005/002/022
E132/E335

measurements were made as follows: a solution was cooled from 70 to 25 °C so that at the latter temperature it would be supersaturated. It was stirred at a high and constant rate; the precipitate was separated quickly, the amount of salt in the mother liquor being estimated conductometrically. The deposit was microscopically studied to estimate grain size, shape and volume. Curves were obtained of the amount of K_2SO_4 separated from the solution against time of stirring; of the particle-size distribution of the precipitate; of the change in mean particle volume with increasing precipitation from a given supersaturation; of the same on a mass basis; of the change in the mass of the precipitate which takes part in exchanges of material with the solution plotted against the increasing total mass of precipitate; of the isotopic exchange between the precipitated K_2SO_4 and the solution. A further communication will deal with the co-precipitation of lanthanum during the process of lowering the supersaturation of the

Card 2/3

A study of

S/186/61/005/005/002/022
E132/E335

solution of the macro-component. V.I. Grebenshchikova is mentioned in the article for her contributions. There are 8 figures, 1 table and 14 references: 13 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 3/5

MELIKHOV, I.V.; BABAYAN, S.G.; MIKULAY, V.

Coprecipitation of microimpurities during the isothermal stripping
of a saturated solution of K_2SO_4 . Part 2: Coprecipitation of
lanthanum with K_2SO_4 . Radiokhimia 4 no.1:7-13 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Lanthanum) (Potassium sulfate)

BABAYAN, S.G.; MELIKHOV, I.V.; MERKULOVA, M.S.

Coprecipitation of cerium with K_2SO_4 crystals. Part 1:
State of cerium in solutions in K_2SO_4 . Radiokhimia
4 no.4:381-387 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Cerium sulfate) (Potassium sulfate)
(Precipitation (Chemistry))

MELIKHOV, I.V.; BABAYAN, S.G.

Coprecipitation of cerium with K_2SO_4 crystals. Part 4:
Coprecipitation of Ce during K_2SO_4 crystallization from a neutral
solution. Radiokhimiia 6 no.2:153-165 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

STAVSKAYA, Ye.Ya., prof.; EMANUEL', A.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
ZINKOVETSKAYA, T.S., ordinator; BABAYAN, S.S., klinicheskiy ordinator

Effectiveness of treating inflammatory gynecological diseases of
the female sex organs using radon waters in two concentrations.
Uch.zap.Pyat.gos.nauch.-issl.bal'n.inst. 3:353-364 '60.

(MIRA 15:10)

(PYATIGORSK—RADON—THERAPEUTIC USE)
(GENERATIVE ORGANS, FEMALE—INFLAMMATION)

14(5)

SOV/92-58-9-30/36

AUTHOR: Babayan, V.

TITLE: Indefatigable Automation Expert (Neutomimyy ratsionalizator)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 9, p 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that A.P. Ragulin, head of the department in charge of control and measuring instruments of the Batum refinery, is an outstanding expert in the field of automation. Among his last inventions was a device automatically regulating the supply of steam for the soap boiling process, an automatic device for sampling feed stock to be processed, a water ejecting automatic device with a float to be used in a petroleum processing unit, etc. As a result of his inventions the time of the soap boiling operation was reduced, the number of operators needed decreased, and the separation of water from gasoline facilitated. There is 1 photograph showing A.P. Ragulin on the job.

Card 1/1

BABAYAN, V.A.

Revaluation of capital assets. Kozh.-obuv.prom. no.9:
19-20 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Leather industry--Valuation) (Shoe industry--Valuation)

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Synthesis of *o,i*-benzophenanthrene and its homologs.
G. T. Tatevosyan and V. O. Babayan. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22, 1465-70(1952)(Engl. translation).—See C.A. 47, 48696. H. L. H.

BABAYAN, V.O.; ZAGORETS, P.A.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

Synthesis of hydrocarbons of the 1,2-benzanthracene series. Zhur. ob. khim. 23 no.7:1214-1220 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Khimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR,
(CA 47 no.22:12214 '53) (Benzanthracene series)

BABAYAN, V.O.

Synthesis of 1,4 di-(dialkylamine)-2 chlorobutene. Dokl. AN Arm.
SSR 19 no.2:41-45 '54. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Khimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR i Armyanskiy
pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Kh. Abovyan. Predstavлено A.L.
Mndzhojanom. (Butene)

BABAYAN,V.O.

Investigating the reaction product of 1,4-di-[dimethylamino]-2-chlorobutene-2 and sulfuric acid. Dokl.AN Arm.SSR 21 no.2:77-79 '55.
(MLRA 8:12)

1. Khimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR. 2. Armyan - skiy pedagogicheskij institut imeni Kh.Abovyan. Predstavлено A.L. Midzhojanom

(Butene) (Sulfuric acid)

PETROV, A.A.; BABAYAN, V.O.

Course of addition of chlorine, bromine, and iodine chloride to
chloroprene. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.8:2633-2638 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta i
Armyanskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Abovyan.

BABAYAN, V.O.

Synthesis of *k,4-di(dialkylamino)-2-chloro-2-butenes. Part 2.*
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3197-3199 O '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta
i Yerevanskiy armyanskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Kh.
Abovyan.

BABAYAN, V.O.; PETROV, A.A.

Course of the addition of halogens and hydrogen halides to
1,2' and 2,3-dichloro-1,3-butadienes. Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.3:
421-428 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta i
Yerevanskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Abovyan.

AVAKYAN, Vache Arshakovich, BABAYAN, V.O., etc. red.

[Scientific bases for the production of seed potatoes]
Nauchnye osnovy proizvodstva semennoj kartofelia.
Erevan', Izd-vo AN Arm.SSR, 1965. 129 p. (M.RA 18:8)

BARYAN, V.V.; ARAVYAN, R.R.; BAGYAN, R.R.; KAMALYAN, L.L.

Effect of δ -ray irradiation of sweet potato of various ages on
the survival and winter hardiness of plants. IRV. Akad. N.R.
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